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HOW TO GET OUT.

Mr. Blount's Report Not Made Public by the State Department.

COPIES GIVEN TO CERTAIN PUBLIC MEN

Supposed to Have Been Transferred to Correspondents.

DISPATCHES SENT LAST NIGHT

The Pacific mail steamship China is scheduled to sail from San Francisco tomorrow for China, touching at Honolulu en route. Admiral Sikes, who probably takes passage on the China, is expected to take command of the Asiatic station. The result of the examination of the medical board in his case has not yet reached the Navy Department, but no doubt is entertained that he has passed successfully. On his way to China, Admiral Sikes will stop for a short time at Honolulu. If the Department of State has any intention to send further instructions to Minister Willis by this steamer it has as yet given no sign.

Mr. Blount's Report. The publication of the substance of Commissioner Blount's report, in a few administrative newspapers this morning, caused commotion at the department, and every body interested, from the Secretary down, denied any knowledge of the means by which the document was placed in the hands of the newspaper men. Moreover, Secretary Gresham still persistently refused to supply this matter, or indeed any other matter, which might be of an affair to the press in general through the regular channels. It is learned that copies of the Blount report, which was printed at the department, have been privately placed in the possession of certain public men, not connected with the department, notably the democratic members of the committee on foreign relations, and it is insinuated that the leak might be traced to some of these persons.

The publication did not create much of a sensation in official circles, for upon careful scrutiny it appeared that in his published letter to the President, the Secretary had made a very adequate abstract of the document, and what remained to be published was merely a more detailed statement of his argument and a detailed statement of the testimony upon which it was based.

No Impression Favorable to the Administration.

The publication of the report does not appear to make any strong impression here in favor of the administration. The most it discloses is that the supporters of the queen at the time of the revolution were frightened because they expected that the American forces would be paid in the revolution, and the revolutionists themselves were alarmed lest they should fall because the American forces were not used to support them. The testimony upon which Mr. Blount seems to lay special stress, given by Wun-derlich, a German, is regarded as showing merely that Secretary Gresham, with the assistance of the United States, and that failing to get it when they hoped for it, they were forced to make a false impression on the part of the queen's forces, with which this country has nothing to do. It is not how the revolution was conducted, but in any way responsible for misrepresentations made by the revolutionists or for the credulity of the queen.

Dispatches Sent Last Night.

Secretary Gresham sent a good part of Sunday at the State Department and at the White House, and it is supposed that he and the President had before them a translation of the dispatch from Minister Willis which was received at the department yesterday. The dispatch, which was sent from San Francisco on Thursday, carried the return voyage and the trains last night carried an unusually large and doubtless interesting official mail from both the State Department and the Hawaiian legation.

On the same day the Alameda is due to arrive at San Francisco from Honolulu.

It is expected that there will be an interval of twenty days between the arrival of the Alameda and the return of the Hawaii. There will be no break in the line of communication, and the dispatches will be able to reach this country from Hawaii. There will be no break in the line of communication, and the dispatches will be able to reach this country from Hawaii. There will be no break in the line of communication, and the dispatches will be able to reach this country from Hawaii.

One Diplomat Puzzled.

A member of the diplomatic corps well acquainted with both sides of the Hawaiian question was asked for an explanation of the present situation as it presented itself to him. "I am at a loss to conceive the purpose of the administration," he said. "I have tried to put myself in its place and construct a theory which would account for the known facts, but I cannot. It is inexplicable that Secretary Gresham's report and recommendation to the President should have been published, when it was so entirely within the power of himself and the President to keep it secret. I am not a man of great faith in the wisdom of the administration, but I am not a man of great faith in the wisdom of the administration, but I am not a man of great faith in the wisdom of the administration."

Thurston on the Blount Report.

The partial publication of the Blount report this morning was read by Minister Thurston as soon as the papers containing it reached this city. After carefully perusing the document, Mr. Thurston said he did not know of its existence, and he did not know that it should have anything to say after the report of Mr. Blount appeared in its entirety—that was a matter for future consideration. Mr. Thurston refrained from commenting on the report, and he emphatically declined to touch upon any phase of the question.

Heads of the State Department this morning.

Heads of the State Department this morning and had a very interesting interview with Secretary Gresham, with whom his relations are most cordial and pleasant. Mr. Thurston said he was at the White House and went there at the request of the President. His only visit was to the President, and he was at the White House and went there at the request of the President. His only visit was to the President, and he was at the White House and went there at the request of the President.

At a meeting of the Perseverance Lodge, No. 2, J. O. G. T. last Saturday, the following delegates were elected to the Hawaiian League: Messrs. Forsyth, H. Freer, W. H. Hope, L. H. Corby and F. Clements.

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Vol. 83, No. 20,734.

HAWAII CANNOT NOW BE KNOWN AS THE STEAMER MIOWARA, WHICH IS DUE TO FOLLOW THE ALAMEDA, LIES ON THE ROCKS AT HONOLULU.

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EXPENSIVE FOR ENGLAND.

The Columbia's Trial Trip Will Cost Her Many Millions.

There is joy in the Navy Department over the glorious success of the cruiser that bears the name of the District of Columbia. Her remarkable speed of nearly twenty-two knots an hour, and her achievements reflect credit not only on her builders, but her designers. She is wholly a Navy Department ship, for both her hull and her engines were planned by the experts there.

So far as the credit belongs, however, so fully as to Commander Melville, the engineer-in-chief, who persistently advocated the use of three screws despite the opposition of the Secretary, Mr. Tracy, and the counter advice of some of his assistants. He is therefore very happy just now. He said this morning to a Star reporter:

"She is the fastest thing afloat, and her success will cost Great Britain dollars from twelve to fifteen million. I say this advisedly, for I know that they have been watching us on the other side of the ocean, and they are prepared to jump right in and build four or five cruisers with triple screws, but they have not been waiting to see whether or not the United States would do it. For once in a time we have been the leaders, and our experiment has been tried on such a large scale that there is no question now as to the utility of the triple screw."

There was another case, about twenty-five years ago, when the United States built a vessel that made such a tremendous speed that Great Britain immediately built several on the same lines. The ship was the Great Britain, and she was built by the Admiralty. She was the fastest vessel afloat, and her achievements reflect credit not only on her builders, but her designers.

It is said today at the Navy Department that it will not be long before the commercial lines adopt the triple screw for the great ocean steamers. They have always been conservative about adopting improvements, and have not cared to experiment. The twin screw was in use on men-of-war long before it was finally adopted by the transatlantic lines.

Commercial Lines Will Follow.

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The Next Step.

Now, the question is being agitated, since the successful trial: "What is the next improvement?" It is admitted that there can be no more than three screws on a single ship without making some of them "loafers," as the phrase goes. In the case of the German cruiser that has three screws and has not been able to make more than 20 knots, all of the propellers are on the same plane, and the middle one gets so disturbed water that it is practically useless, and sometimes drags on the vessel. In the construction of the French vessel, which is being built by the department, the screws are not in the same plane, but are more nearly like those of the Alameda, and the middle one is not disturbed water that it is practically useless, and sometimes drags on the vessel.

The Result Announced.

Late Saturday night a telegram came to Secretary Herbert announcing, in a preliminary way, the result of the Columbia's trial trip. It was sent by Admiral Belknap, president of the trial court, from Boston and read as follows: "Successful trial today. Conditions of wind and sea favorable. Mean approximate speed twenty-two and eight-tenths knots. Corrections for tidal influences may diminish or increase this result."

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

WHY THEY COMPLAIN.

The Improvement Values of the First Board Not Revised.

TAXPAYERS UNJUSTLY BURDENED.

Views in Regard to Assessor Trimble's Recommendation.

A REVISION ADVISED.

The statement made by Assessor Trimble in his annual report, which was printed in Saturday's Star, "that glaring and grievous errors and noticeable inequalities" exist in the present assessment of the real estate of the District, and that a responsive chord in the breast of the taxpayers. Ever since the first of the month, when tax bills have been coming in for the first half year's tax under the assessment which has just been completed, there has been a good deal of complaint. Naturally, the dissatisfied taxpayers have gone to Mr. Trimble and have pointed out the inequalities. He has been made aware of the injustice which the present assessment is inflicting on the taxpayers. The conclusion reached by the assessor is that in view of the gross inequalities he recommends "that the Commissioners request authority from Congress to select a board of three citizens of the District with power to revise and equalize assessments on real estate and personal property."

It is found from conversation with large taxpayers and with those who have to do with the payment of taxes on a great deal of property that inequalities exist, and also that the valuations are excessive. The general opinion seems to be that some steps should be taken to relieve the citizens from the unjust burdens.

Mr. Gurley's Opinion. In conversation with a Star reporter today, Mr. W. B. Gurley, who was a member of the board of revision, said that he believed cases of irregularities and excessive valuations were sufficient in number and in importance to warrant a new assessment. The board of revision, he said, had not completed the work of a year in the space of six months.

Owing to the lack of time it had been impossible for them to revise the valuations placed by the first board on the improvement of the property. They had been called to their attention. They had been called to their attention. They had been called to their attention.

He said that the assessments fixed by the former board were so excessive that the work of reducing the figures was made more difficult. Mr. Gurley is a modest man, and he placed himself in the attitude of an office seeker. He made a suggestion today which, however, might be construed in that way, but coming from Mr. Gurley, it is not to be taken as a suggestion as to the best and quickest way out of the present difficulty. His idea is that a board of three citizens of the District should be selected to revise the valuations on improvement of the property. The board should be composed of three citizens of the District, one of whom should be a member of the board of revision.

Mr. Gurley is of the opinion that the board can do the work in six months and that the assessments would be reduced to the level of the first board. He said that the assessments fixed by the former board were so excessive that the work of reducing the figures was made more difficult. Mr. Gurley is a modest man, and he placed himself in the attitude of an office seeker. He made a suggestion today which, however, might be construed in that way, but coming from Mr. Gurley, it is not to be taken as a suggestion as to the best and quickest way out of the present difficulty.

Improvements Too High. This analysis of the cause of the present discontent with the assessment is confirmed by a number of well-posted men, with whom a Star reporter talked today. Mr. H. H. Twombly, who pays the taxes on a considerable amount of property, said today that, in his opinion, the main cause of the complaint was the excessive valuation placed on improvements. As a rule, he said that people seemed to be satisfied with the valuation of the land, but not with the valuation of the improvements. Other men who were seen had much the same criticism to make. It is natural to suppose that the work of the first board was more to be desired, especially as the high valuation had been reached. While not reflecting personally on the members of the board, one of whom has since died, it is taken into consideration that the regulating assessments needs attention. It is claimed that the decisions of questions of value are not uniform, and that the prosperity of the District ought not to depend on the judgment of three men.

Their judgment is liable to err, as the valuation is based on a few facts. The board fully demonstrates. It is claimed that the law ought to provide that the property should be assessed so as to yield a certain percentage of the value of the improvements. The amount of the present revenues. Some also favor a permanent board of assessors, and especially Engineer-in-chief Melville, who conceived and designed the machine.

It is believed that a part of the difficulty under which the city is now struggling is due to the fact that the board of assessors is not uniform, and that the prosperity of the District ought not to depend on the judgment of three men. Their judgment is liable to err, as the valuation is based on a few facts. The board fully demonstrates. It is claimed that the law ought to provide that the property should be assessed so as to yield a certain percentage of the value of the improvements.

An Uncertain Law. The estimate of the value of property, it is asserted, should be reached by common-sense methods, and should be uniform so as not to be affected by the conditions of a year of prosperity or other causes. It is believed that a part of the difficulty under which the city is now struggling is due to the fact that the board of assessors is not uniform, and that the prosperity of the District ought not to depend on the judgment of three men.

Another Big Gun. It makes the Fifth Completed at the Washington Factory. Another of the big thirteen-inch guns has just been completed at the Washington gun factory, making the fifth gun of that caliber now ready for naval purposes. Twelve in all are to be assembled, which are to be mounted on the battle ships Massachusetts, Indiana, Iowa and Oregon. Five of the number are finished and ready for trial at the proving grounds at Indian Head. The mounts for one are finished, and as soon as the gun and carriage can be transported down the Potomac the trial will be held. It will be the first of so large a gun for the navy and much interest is attached to the results by ordnance specialists. This gun requires 550 pounds of powder for a full charge. The projectile it hurls weighs 1,150 pounds and is propelled with a velocity of 2,800 feet per second. The gun is 41 feet long and weighs 150,000 pounds. It is the largest gun ever built in this country.

THE SIGNAL CORPS VACANCY. Numerous Applicants for the Place of First Lieutenant. Applicants are very numerous for the vacancy of first lieutenant in the signal corps, caused by the recent promotion of Major Kilbourne. The position is a very desirable one from the fact that it gives promotion to a captain after fourteen years' service in the army. The law requires that the vacancy shall be filled by transfer from the line of the army after competitive examination and recommendation by a board of officers of the signal corps to be appointed by the Secretary of War. Gen. Greely says that special stress will be laid on a practical knowledge of electricity as applied to military purposes, and states that it is probable that a board of examining officers will be appointed early in December.

A new trial has been ordered for W. R. Labeaux, whose suit against Russell Sage was dismissed below.

PROTECTION NOT IN IT.

The Line on Which the New Tariff Bill Has Been Drawn.

Great Enlargement of the Free List and Cuts in Every Direction to Encourage Importations.

The Chicago Platform.

The Chicago Platform.

The Chicago Platform.

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THE LEHIGH STRIKE.

Passenger Trains Running, but Are Delayed.

NO INDICATIONS OF VIOLENCE SEEN.

The Lackawanna and Jersey Central May Be Affected.

MEN FULL OF CONFIDENCE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The sound of carpenter's hammers was the only noise that broke the silence in the Lehigh Valley yards at Williams street last night. A frame building in the vicinity of the engine house was being rapidly reconstructed so as to serve as a boarding and lodging house for the men who will today take the places of the strikers. On the ground floor carpenters were busy last night constructing tables and benches and transforming the room into a dining hall. Cots were placed on the floor, and the place will be ready to accommodate a large number of men.

Only 31 cars of freight were moved in the Lehigh yards yesterday. Of this number 16 were loaded with stock and 15 with dressed beef. These cars were caught in the strike when the men who were peacefully inclined and no threats of violence were made. The session was a secret one, but the men declared to reporters that they were anxious to have the public know of their stand in the matter.

"We are all American citizens," said one of the leaders, "and we propose to maintain order at all times. Because we are on a strike it does not mean that we should resort to violence. We are not going to do that. We declare positively that we will stand by the men all over the road until the thing is settled."

It is asserted that by tonight the entire Lehigh system will be effectually tied up without the aid of the men on other lines. The men on the Lehigh Valley will be called out to the Lehigh Valley. The men on the Lehigh Valley will be called out to the Lehigh Valley. The men on the Lehigh Valley will be called out to the Lehigh Valley.

Will Tie Up the Whole Line. It is asserted that by tonight the entire Lehigh system will be effectually tied up without the aid of the men on other lines. The men on the Lehigh Valley will be called out to the Lehigh Valley. The men on the Lehigh Valley will be called out to the Lehigh Valley. The men on the Lehigh Valley will be called out to the Lehigh Valley.

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